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The People's Press

VOL. XXIV. SALEM, N. C., AUGUST 24, 1876. NO. 34.

The People's Press.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

Mr. Lamar's Great Speech.

In Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives, on the 2nd instant, Mr. Lamar of Mississippi, made a speech on the condition of the Southern States. We give the telegraphic summary of his concluding remarks. He said:

"The institutions of the South had been shattered and destroyed; her industries had been disorganized; every foot of her fertile soil sterilized by an all-devouring taxation, her educational interests waning and languishing; and her population was so feeble in comparison with that of the great Union that with the South united, black and white, it would be impotent to secure a single southern man, or to defend a single southern interest. It was therefore absurd for a great people to apprehend that the people of the South arrogated to themselves the ruling of the interests of this great nation. There was no aspiration which they had that was not bounded by the horizon of the Union. If they were united with the Democratic party it was not for the purpose of sectional aggrandizement; it was not for the purpose of reversing the policy of the Government; but it was because they had observed all instinctive and imperative law of self-preservation.

Mr. Lamar proceeded to argue against the idea that the accession to power of the Democratic party would suspend the supervision of the National Government over the conduct of affairs in the South, and that such suspension would imperil the rights of the colored people. He quoted from a speech made by Senator (then Governor) Morton, of Indiana, in 1865, against confering franchise on the colored race, and in favor of postponing their political rights for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, at which time, he argued, the States would have been so completely filled up by immigration from the North and Europe that the negroes would be in a permanent minority. If that distinguished statesman away up in Indiana had such a view of the effect of negro citizenship, what must have been the appalling feeling of southern society on which that avalanche was to be let loose? Was it to be wondered at that the people of the South at that time endeavored to save themselves from that shock? He claimed, however, that after that system became fastened upon them they had striven earnestly and honestly to give it a fair and free development, and that they might have succeeded in some degree but for the measures which had been adopted in consequence of the conflict between Congress and President Johnson, the worst of which measures was the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, which had cut the two races asunder. The inevitable effect of that reconstruction policy had been to draw one race to its support and drive the other race to its opposition.

He quoted Gibbon, the historian, as saying that the most oppressive system of government hat could be conceived of, was that which subjected the natives of a country to the domination their own slaves; and he also quoted John Stuart Mill to the effect that when a government is administered by rulers not responsible to the people governed, but to some other community, it was one of the worst of conceivable governments, and he said that the hideous system established in the South was a composite of these two vicious systems. The people were subjected to the domination of their former slaves, and were ruled over by people whose constituents were not the people for whom they should act, but the Federal Government.

He quoted from the report of the Louisiana investigating committee of the last Congress made by Mr. Foster, of Ohio, and expressed his astonishment at hearing that gentleman claim credit the other day for having made a report which bore heavily on its party. Was it a condition of Republican success, he asked, that the country should be told there was murder and intimidation on the part of the white people of Louisiana against the blacks, when the facts were not so? Did it bear hard upon the Republican party to state that there was no such condition of lawlessness and intimidation among a people who were writhing under all the oppression which corruption could invent?

He also quoted from the subsequent report on the same subject by the other sub-committee which went to New Orleans (Messrs. Hoar, Fry and Wheeler) and from the President's annual message, in which he acknowledged that the people of the South had had vile and oppressive governments to live under; and he asked how it could be expected to find quiet, orderly, law-abiding communities, whose Governors were lawless felons, whose ministers were thiever, and whose magistrates were scoundrels? This problem was not incapable of solution. Two statesmen, such as Lord Derby and Earl Russell, would settle it in three days.

The people of the South would be content to withdraw from participation in the presidential election if they could do so, and let the people of the North elect a President; but they could not impose on themselves a stolid inactivity. All that they wanted in uniting with the Democratic party was not to rule cabinets; not to dictate policy; not to control the interests of the country; but they wanted a representative share in the responsibilities and benefits of the common government according to the measure of their population and race. They were now co-operating with the Democratic party under a dire and inexorable necessity, and only in the hope of getting an administration that would not be unfriendly to them; that would not feel itself commissioned to execute resentment and oppression upon them. They wanted to get an administration which would, in place of the forces of conquest, subjugation, and domination give them amnesty and restoration to the priviliges of American citizenship, and an administration which would allow their States the same equal rights as other States; which would allow them equality of consideration, equality of authority, jurisdiction over their own affairs, exemption from the domination of elections by bayonets, that would give them local self-government; and then the country would at last see the dawn of prosperity in all the industrial enterprizes of the North. It would see a true Southern *renaissance*—a real grand reconstruction of the South; it would see her rising from her confusion, rejoicing in her newly acquired liberty—free, great, prosperous—her sons and her daughters of every race happy in her smile, and greeting this benignant republic in the words of the inspired poet: "Thy greatness hath made thee great." [Loud applause.]

Mr. Lamar spoke about two hours, his time having been extended on motion of Mr. Garfield, and commanded throughout his whole speech close and earnest attention.

Stupendous Expenditures of Public Money in 16 Years—$7,239,638,341.

(From the Richmond Whig.)

In the very pointed speech which Gov. Tilden made in Albany the night the news of his nomination reached that city, to a vast concourse of her citizens calling on him, after picturing this vast country stretching from ocean to ocean, with a fertile soil, with every variety of climate and production, with natural and artificial modes of travel and transportation unsurpassed, with all the arts and industries of an older civilization, and boundless natural wealth of a virgin continent, "we ought to be the happiest and most contented people on the globe."

He then turned and asked: "What is our actual condition? All business depressed—every industry languishing—labor without employment, and the wolf at the door of every home in the land, gaunt and hungry."

In his own very clear way, he states the reasons that in the 11 years since the war the earnings of labor and income of capital have been consumed and wasted in governmental expenditures.

Believing with Gov. Tilden that it is in this vast and wasteful extravagance and robbery of the public funds, together with the unequal fiscal operations of that Morrill tariff system, which we propose to show is another of the most prominent causes of all of the suffering which the panic has inflicted on this land since September, 1874, to this present hour.

The Treasury of the United States received from all sources from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1874, inclusive, with the loans and treasury notes excluded from this estimate:

Customs,	$1,973,710,360
Internal revenue	1,956,323,725
Direct tax	14,810,189
Public lands,	22,151,958
Miscellaneous,	236,084,982
Premium on sales (gold)	192,557,227
	$4,395,638,341
Received from tariff and internal revenue for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, (estimated)	$307,000,000
For June 30th, 1876, (estimated)	297,000,000
Aggregating	$4,999,638,341
Debt now saddled on the country, which amount was spent in addition,	2,240,000,000
Making the aggregate of expenditure, inclusive of the expenditure of the fiscal year which ended June 30th.	$7,239,638,341
The average annual expenditure for the ten years preceding the war was about	$59,000,000
Or in the 10 years,	590,000,000
The average annual expenditure since the war was ended is upwards of	350,000,000
Or for 10 years,	3,500,000,000
Of this sum the annual average on account of the war debt is 6 per cent. on 1,800 millions	108,000,000
Sinking fund 1 per cent.,	18,000,000
Bounties to soldiers,	30,000,000
	$156,000,000
Making an expenditure in the aggregate for 10 years on account of war debt	$1,560,000,000

This sum taken from entire expenditure of public moneys leaves $1,940,000,000 for the civil service of the Government as against a like expenditure for this service under ten years of Democratic administration before the war, $590,000,000. In other words, an expenditure for the civil service of Government alone under the Radical or Republican rule annuallly of more than 300 per cent. Who can doubt that Great Reformer, who saves $6,000,000 annually in New York expenditures would administer the National Government on 75 per cent. increase on the average expenditure before the war. Allowing the war expenses to remain the same as under the Republican rule, there would be under Mr. Tilden's administration an annual saving of the people's money of over $120,000,000. For his term, $400,000,000.

Is it to be wondered that in the face of this vast, corrupt and criminal expenditure of the public money that the popular impulses are to-day beating in unison with that of the Great Reformer, and that the yearnings of the popular heart went out spontaneously to him as the man to lead in this great reform movement now thrilling the bosoms of forty-five millions of people on this continent?

On the other hand, the operations of the present tariff on the revenue of the people, as denounced by the St. Louis platform, is that in order to raise $300,000,000 for the public treasury, at an average duty of 50 per cent. on the imports to the amount of $600,000, the consumer has to pay 50 per cent. on the $1,800,000,000 of manufactures of a domestic product.

In other words, a bounty of that percentage on this vast amount of domestic manufactures annually consumed in this country by the consuming class, which, in the main are the laboring population, who pay to the manufacturing capitalists $900,000,000 bounty, and under this system have paid more than $9,000,000,000, or four times the amount of the public debt.

Is it to be wondered at, the vast distress which prevails among the working classes, where a system like this in the last sixteen years has been building up the most gigantic wealth side by side with the most deplorable poverty which has ever been seen—when thirty-five men at the North have an aggregate wealth greater than the three millions of people who emerged from the Revolution.

In view of this stupendous robbery by the Radical party, we say to the American people again—

Arise, ye Goths, and vent your ire."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS
ON THE LETTERS OF
TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

The New York *Herald*, independent, pronounces them "discreet and able documents."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: Tilden is for Reform; but it is not simply the turning of Radical thieves out of office that he calls "Reform." He wants reform in the methods of legislation touching all the vast material interests of the country. No candidate for President ever before favored the people with so sound a dissertation upon politico-economical questions.

The New York *Sun*, independent republican, says: Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance is the strongest, clearest, ablest, most statesmanlike, most suggestive and most satisfactory political document that has been laid before the public within a long period of time.

Richmond *Enquirer*: As might have been expected from the record of Mr. Tilden, the key-note of the document is Reform. This is the only ground on which the man and the principle can meet—on which a union of consonance with the voice of the people can be accomplished. * * * * Mr. Hendrick's letter of acceptance gives forth no equivocal sound. He boldly plants himself on the St. Louis platform, and tersely pledges faith with the people. Reform he recognizes as the condition above all others, and leaves no doubt of his full accord with the sentiments of the masses,

Baltimore *Gazette*: Mr. Tilden's letter is of greater importance even than the platform upon which he was placed by the St. Louis Convention. He takes an elevated view of the situation, and pitches the battle upon the proper ground. His letter may be studied with interest by all who wish to understand the causes of our present political, financial, commercial and industrial depression. It will be a stimulus to all who hope for a better and purer state of things; and a very troublesome document for the Republican press and orators to answer before the country.

Baltimore *Sun*: The letter of Governor Tilden is a document thoroughly characteristic of the man, and deals forcibly with the leading question of the day. Nothing could be more pointedly set forth than the argument he presents to show the necessity for reform in the civil expenditures of the Government, and the intimate relation of the public economy with national prosperity. The letter of Governor Hendricks is no less firm and pointed in style, and its general character may be estimated by the single sentence: "I am gratified, therefore, to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies, and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in that platform."

Charleston *News and Courier*: As a whole we are well satisfied with the letter of Governor Tilden. It is a sound and sensible exposition of the leading declarations of the Democratic platform, while its straight forward talk and practical recommendations commend it to every taxpayer in the land.

Petersburg *Index and Appeal*: Mr. Tilden writes as a profound political philosopher. Mr. Hendricks is a sound-hearted and clear-headed practical Statesman, and experienced tribune of the people.

New York *Tribune*, Republican: Tilden has studied the whole situation, too, and knows the assailable positions of the adversary. He makes no mistake in assaulting him too violently or in provoking the bitterness of partisan hostility. He is plansible and insinuating in his method and manner, and, even if he wins no converts to his cause, at least provokes no enmities by harsh denunciation and coarse abuse."

How They Do Lie.

[Randolph Regulator.]

"It is well known that Jefferson Davis was opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in 1864, until Vance wrote to him that it was necessary, in order to put down the peace movement in North Carolina."

The foregoing paragraph is to be found in the Raleigh *Era* of the 13th inst., and a more unblushing, and inexcusable, and demagogical falsehood never emanated from a corrupt press subsidized by a corps of useless and venal officials, fattened and fattening off of the substance rapaciously plundered from the masses of the people. Yet we opine that relying upon the ignorance and prejudice of some of their readers it is very likely to go the rounds of the Radical Press; so hard they lie. Below we give the letter of Gov. Vance to Jefferson Davis, upon the subject of the suspension of the writ of *hrbeas corpus*. The letter we have copied from the Legislative Documents of the adjourned session of 1864.

By reference to these same Legislative Documents, it will be found that Gov. Vance in his message to that session of the Legislature dated May 17th, 1864, condemned the act of Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* as in his opinion not only unconstitutional, but otherwise tyrannical and oppressive. But that part of the message devoted to this subject is too long to be inserted for the present. But let all unprejudiced persons read his letter to Davis on that subject and see to what infamous shifts of falsehood and slander, partizans fed from the hard earnings of the people wrung from them in the shape of taxes, will resort in order to blind the people they are pillaging. The following is the letter alluded to:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1864.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis:

My Dear Sir:—Since receiving your letter of the 8th ult., to which it was my intention to have replied before this, reports have reached me from Richmond which, if true, would render my reply unnecessary. I hear with deep regret that a bill is certainly expected to pass the Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the Confederacy, and that certain arrests will be made in North Carolina. Of course, if Congress and your Excellency be resolved upon this, as the only means of repressing disaffection in this State, it would be a mere waste of time for me to argue the matter. And yet I should not hold myself guiltless of the consequences which I fear will follow, did I not add yet another word of expostulation to the many which I have already spoken. If the bill referred to about which I can form no opinion until I see it, be strictly within the limits of the Constitution, I imagine the people of this State will submit to it, so great is their regard for law. If it be adjudged, on the contrary, to be in violation of that instrument and revolutionary in itself, it will be resisted. Should it become a law soon, I earnestly advise you to be chary of exercising the power with which it will invest you.—Be content to try at least for a while, the moral effect of holding this power over the heads of discontented men before shocking all worshippers of the common law throughout the world, by hurling freemen into Sheriffless dungeons for opinion's sake. I do not speak this factiously or by way of flourish, nor do I believe that as an enlightened lawyer and Christian statesman you would feel any pleasure in the performance of such an ungracious task. I am on the contrary, convinced that you believe it to be the only way to secure North Carolina in the performance of her obligations to her Confederates. The misfortune of this belief is yours; the shame will light upon those unworthy sons who have thus sought to stab their mother because she cast *them* off If our citizens are left untouched by the arm of military violence, I do not despair of an appeal to the reason and patriotism of the people at the ballot box. Hundreds of good and true men, now acting with and possessing the confidence of the party called Conservative, are at work against the movement for a convention; and whilst the civil law remains intact will work zealously and with heart. I expect myself to take the field as soon as the proprieties of my position will allow me, and shall exert every effort to restrain the revolutionary tendency of public opinion. Never yet, sir, have the people of North Carolina refused to listen to their public men if they show right and reason on their side. I do not fear to trust the issue with these potent weapons in the hands of such men as will wield them next Summer. I do fear to trust bayonets and dungeons. I endeavored soon after my accession to the Chief Magistracy of North Carolina, to make you aware of the disaffection in this State and the cause of it. In addition to the many letters to you I have twice visited Richmond expressly to give you information on this point. The truth is, as I have often said before, that the great body of our people have been suspected by their government, perhaps because of the reluctance with which they gave up the old Union; and I know you will pardon me for saying that this consciousness of their being suspected has been greatly strengthened by what seemed to be a studied exclusion of the anti-sesessionists from all the more important offices of the government, even from those promotions in the army which many of them had won with their blood. Was this suspicion just? and was there sufficient effort made to disprove that really did exist at Richmond?—Discussion, it is true, has been unlimited and bitter, and unrelenting criticism upon your administration has been indulged in; but where and when have our people failed you in the battle, or withheld either their blood or their vast resources? To what exactions have they not submitted? What draft upon their patriotism have they yet dishonored? Conscription, ruthless and unrelenting, has only been exceeded in the severity of its execution, by the impressment of property, frequently entrusted to men unprincipled, dishonest, and filled to overflowing with all the petty meanness of small minds "dressed in a little brief authority."—The files of my office are piled up with unavailing complaints of outraged citizens to whom redress is impossible. Yet they have submitted, and, so far, performed with honor their duty to their country, though the voice of these very natural murmurs is set down to disloyalty. I do not hold you responsible for all the petty annoyances—"the insolence of office under which our people lose heart and patience." Even if I did, I cannot forget that it is *my country* that I am serving—not the rulers of that country. I make no threat—I desire only, with singleness of purpose and sincerity of heart, to speak those words of soberness and truth which may, with the blessing of God, best subserve the cause of my suffering country. Those words I now believe to be the advice herein given, to refrain from exercising the extraordinary power about to be given by Congress, at least until the last hope of moral influence being sufficient is extinct. Though you expressed a fear in your last letter that my continued efforts to conciliate were injudicious, I cannot see just cause for abandoning it. Perhaps I am unduly biased in my judgment concerning a people whom I love, and to whom I owe so much, though I trust not. Our success depends not on the numbers engaged to support our cause, but upon their zeal and affections. Hence I have every hope in persuading, not one in *forcing*, the sympathy of an unwilling people. The Legislature of the State meets next May. Two-thirds are required by our Constitution to call a Convention. This number cannot be obtained. A large majority vote for submitting the proposition will, in my opinion, be impossible; under no circumstances can a convention be assembled in North Carolina during the present year, in my judgment; and during next summer the approaching State election will afford an opportunity for a full and complete discussion of all the issues, the result of which I do not fear if left to ourselves. If there be a people on earth given to the sober second thought, amenable to reason and regardful of their plighted honor, I believe that I may claim that it is the people of North Carolina.

Very respectfully,
you obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

Spain has not escaped the excessive heat of the season. A despatch received last week, from Madrid, says: "The heat here is fearful; it exceeds any recollection since 1800. The city is deserted and th streets are silent. Forty field laborers died from the effects of the heat near Seville. The vines in Andalusia are scorching and failing."

Settle, the Exhausted.

In 1870 the outlaw Kirk, with a few east Tennessee thieves and cut-throats, at the bidding of W. W. Holden, overran and trampled upon the rights of the citizens of this State.—It was in time of profound peace. Innocent citizens, who had been thrust into prison, applied to the Supreme Court, one member of which was Thomas Settle, for relief under this great writ of *habeas corpus*. The Supreme Court solemnly declared that its power to enforce obedience to this writ was exhausted.—Chief Justice Pearson said that Settle fully concurred in that decision. During the late war, the writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge Pearson and other judges of the State, was obeyed everywhere even in the conscript camp. Many soldiers were discharged by the judges from service in the army. This is a matter of history and known to everybody.

When the Confederate military authorities threatened to disregard the decisions of the courts, and to put these men, discharged by the court, back in the army, Governor Vance issued an order, declaring that these decisions should be sustained. Now the question is, ought the people to vote for Thomas Settle, who connived with Holden to trample upon this great writ of liberty, or at least refused or neglected to enforce obedience to it, in time of profound peace, in face of Kirk and his desperadoes; or ought they to vote for Governor Vance, who, in the throes of terrible warfare, in face of the whole Confederate army, upheld this great bulwark of liberty.

Davidson Record.

The Garbled Letter--A Discovery.

We have received reliable information from a very high source, that it has transpired in Washington that the garbled letters which Judge Settle is showing in the west were obtained from the departmett wherr Gov. Vance's war letters are kept, by the notorious JOHN G HESTER.

This infamous man is said ta be the tool employed to make the garbled extracts from Vance's letters, which the Republicans are laying so much store by in this campaign.

John G. Hester—a reputed murder—a known swindler—a detective and spy—a wretched government parasite—a vile, sneaking and contemptible hypocrite and imposter—a fitting instrument to do such work.—*Raleigh News.*

The South.

See what our noble standard bearer, Gov. Tilden, says about the South:

"The nobler motives of humanity combine with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred people, once unnaturally estranged, on the basis of the Constitution of the United States, recognized by the St. Louis platform, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered the civil war."

A Petrified Forest.

From Mr. David Rideout, who has been engaged in preparing a section of petrified trees for the Centennial Exhibition, the Winnemuca Nevada *Star* learns the following relating to the petrified forest in the desert of north-western Humbolt: "On the plain about thirty miles from the Blackrock range of mountains, stands one of the greatest natural curiosities ever discovered in Nevada. It is a petrified forest, in which the stumps of many of the trees, now changed into solid rock, are still standing. There are no living trees or vegetation of any kind, other than stunted sage brush, in the vicinity. Some of these ancient giants of the forests, which flourished, perhaps thousands of years ago when the climate of Nevada was undoubtedly more favorable for the growth of luxuriant vegetation than at the present, rival in size the big trees of California. Stumps transformed into solid rock stand in an upright position with their roots imbeded in the soil, as when growing, that measured from fifteen to twenty-six feet in circumference, and the ground in the vicinity is strewn with the trunks and limbs, which retain their natural shape and size. Mr. Rideout determining to secure a section of one of these trees for the Centennial Exhibition with two other men, spent twelve days in cutting it from the stump. This was accomplished by drilling all around the tree and separating it with wedges. The specimen is three feet high, and eighteen feet in circumference, and its estimated weight is three tons. It stands on the stump from which it was servered, ready to be loaded on a wagon. Mr. Rideout does not feel able to incur the expenses by bringing it by team to the railroad, though he had once made arrangements to do so, but the other party to agreement had failed to perform his part. He is anxious to call the attention of the Centennial Commissioners to the matter, and see if they will not furnish the means to get it to the railroad. The country in which it is situated is an inviting field for geologists."

Springing out of Bed.

We do not approve of the old doctrine which was formerly instilled into the minds of children, that they should spring out of bed the instant they awake in the morning. We say that "up to eighteen years every child should be allowed eight hours' sleep, but time should be allowed to rest in bed, after the sleep is over, until they feel as if they had rather get up than not. It is a very great mistake for persons, old or young—especially children and feeble or sedentary persons--to bounce out of bed the moment they wake up; all our instincts shrink from it, and freely kick against it. Fifteen or twenty minute spent in gradually waking up, after the eyes are opened, and in turning over and stretching the limbs, do as much good as sound sleep, because the operations set the blood in motion by begrees, tending to equalize the circulation; for during sleep the blood tends to stagnation, the heart beats feebly and slow, and to shock the system by bouncing up in an instant and sending the blood in overwhelming quantities to the heart, causing it to assume a gallop, where the instant before it was in a creep, is the greatest absurdity. This instantaneous bouncing out of bed as soon as the eyes are open will be followed by weariness long before noon."

Pruning Grape Vines.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* makes some sensible remarks on this subject that accord with our own experience. Thirty years ago, physicians were in the habit of drawing a pint of blood from every patient—no matter what his disease was, he must be bled. The consequence was, that they gradually drew out the living principle of the unfortunate people who fell into their hands. Many grape growers are now doing the same thing to their vines. They think that if a certain amount of sap runs through a cane bearing fruit, and if a portion of that cane be cut off, the entire vitality of the cane when uncut will be diffused through what remains of it. Mistaken idea! You may take two canes, each five, ten or fifteen feet long, and each bearing three clusters of grapes. If you cut one off to within a foot of the fruit, the grapes on the uncut cane will ripen just as early, and will be as good, if not better, than those on the cane that is cut off. The reason is, that the roots of the vine supply all the sap that the grapes and canes require; and, by cutting back canes, the fruit receives no more nourishment than it did before the canes were cut, because it can receive but a certain amount. The only way to improve the size and quality of grapes is, when a vine is heavily fruited, to thin out the clusters, and this should be done in June. My theory, as regards close pruning, cutting back fruit canes, etc., may not apply equally to all varieties; but I think if we enrich the soil more, supply higher trellises, thin out our grapes and prune moderately, we shall all get better crops of fruit than to adopt the close pruning system.

THE MILK CURE.—Considerable has been said in medical journals concerning the value of milk as a remedial agent in certain diseases. An interesting article upon this subject lately appeared in the London *Milk Journal*, in which it is stated, on authority of Dr. Benjamin Clarke that in the West Indies warm milk is used to a great extent as a specific for diarrhea. A pint, every four hours, will check the most violent diarrhœa, stomach-ache, incipient cholera and dysentery. The milk should never be boiled, but only heated sufficiently to be agreeably warm—not too hot to drink. Milk which has been boiled is not fit for use. The writer gives several instances to show the value of this simple substance in arresting this disease. Another writer in the same journal says: "We have also lately tested the value of milk in scarlet fever, and learn that it is now recommended by the medical faculty in all cases of this very often distressing children's disease. Give all the milk the patient will take, even during the period of the greatest fever. It keeps up the strength of the patient, acts well upon the stomach, and is in every way a blessed thing in this sickness. Parents, remember it, and do not fear to give it to your dear ones if they are afflicted with the disease."

A RUINED SYSTEM.—Statements we have made of the rapid decline in trade-unionism in New York are fully confirmed by figures that may be called official. At a meeting last Sunday of representatives of the various trade-unions in this city, the secretary of the organization, who has all the means of knowing, reported that the members of unions had dwindled from 73,000 in 1872 to about 15,000 in 1876. This is a decrease of about four-fifths. The falling off was caused by long and losing strikes, the consumption of the reserve funds, the inability to pay dues, and, therefore, the discharge or resignation of the men. To these reasons we would add the growing intelligence of members. They have discovered that unions are run mainly for the benefit of their salaried officers, or the private aggrandisement of the manipulators, and are a burden and not an aid to their patrons. The Sunday meeting was intended to do something toward rebuilding this ruined system. But it cannot be done. The workingmen are finding out its secret, and know it is their worst enemy.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A CALIFORNIA ORANGE GROVE ESTIMATE.—An orange grove in the Centinela Valley, Cal., contains some 13,000 orange trees nearly five years old. Planted between the rows are some 2,500 almond trees, now three years old. The almonds will bear this year and will yield about six pounds per tree. In two years they will easily yield twelve pounds per tree, or $6,000. Two thousand lime trees, four years old, are in this orchard, and they will in two years yield $5 per tree, or $10,000. The almonds will be dug up as soon as the oranges commence bearing. In the meantime, they will pay the entire expense of attending to the orchard. The orange trees will commence bearing in five years. Two years later it is reasonable to suppose that they will yield 1,000 oranges to the tree, which at one cent apiece, would give an income of $130,000. As they will hardly ever sell for less than one and a half to two cents apiece, an income of $200,000 to $250,000 from the Centinela orange grove is a quite reasonable expectation.

Activity Essential to Longevity.

Lazy persons, it is said, die young. It is the active in body and brain who live to extreme old age, as a rule. It is abundantly proven that exercise of the mind invigorates its bodily receptacle, even when that exercise is carried to an apparently extreme point. The brain, the reservoir of energy to the rest of the system, increases in volume and vigor by use, just as the arm of the blacksmith or the leg of the pedestrian gains in muscular development. The general system benefits by the enhanced brain power, and greater vitality and longevity is the result. Work by method and on any system, even when severe, is actually conductive to it, while the torpor of idleness or the excitements of fitful efforts are the same precursors of mental and physical degeneration. This is a useful doctrine to preach, and still more useful to practice.

The man that laughs heartily is a doctor without a diploma. His face does more good in a sick room than a bushel of powders or a gallon of bitter draughts. People are always glad to see him. Their hands instinctively go half way out to meet his grasp, while they turn involuntarily from the clammy touch of the dyspeptic who speaks in the groaning key. He laughs you out of your faults, while you never dream of being offended with him; and you never know what a pleasant world you live in, until he points out the sunny streaks on its pathway.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

FIFTY CENTS. We will send the PRESS till the end of the Presidential campaign to NEW SUBSCRIBERS, for **FIFTY CENTS.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one,—many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

ELECTORS.

1ST DISTRICT—LEWIS C. LATHAM.
2D " JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " R. P. WARING.
7TH " W. B. GLENN.
8TH " A. C. AVERY.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,

OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,

OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THOMAS S. KENAN,

OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,

OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.

JAMES M. WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL L. LOVE,

OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,

OF JOHNSON.

FOR CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,

OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WALTER L. STEELE,

OF RICHMOND.

FIETH DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. SCALES,

OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JESSE J. YEATES,

OF HERTFORD.

Party Organization.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was

Resolved, 1 That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and post office address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several Congressional Committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this Committee urgently calls on the Conservative people of North Carolina, who favor reform in State and national affairs, to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the Secretary of this Committee.

4. That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. A. COX, Chm'n.

S. A. ASHE, Sec'y.

Public Speaking.

W. B. GLENN, Esq., the Conservative-Democratic candidate for Persidential Elector in the 7th Congressional District, will address the people of this District at the following times and places:

Taylorsville,	Alexander Co.,	Monday	August.	21
Elkville,	Wilkes	" Tuesday,	"	22
Boone,	Watauga	" Wednesday,	"	23
Jefferson,	Ashe,	" Thursday,	"	24
Chestnut Hill.	"	" Friday,	"	25
Sparta,	Alleghany	" Saturday,	"	26
Mt. Airy,	Surry,	" Monday,	"	28
Elkin,	"	" Tuesday,	"	29

The Republican candidate for Elector is invited and expected to be present at the above places and times.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Conservative party of Forsyth County will meet in Convention at the Court-House in Winston, on Saturday the 26th day of August, 1876, to nominate candidates for the Legislature and for the various County offices.

The Townships are requested to send full delegations, and every body is invited to attend.

By order of
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CONGRESS adjourned on the 15th inst., after a long and arduous session. It lopped off many extravagant and unnecessary expenses of the government, amounting to near thirty millions of dollars, and would have cut down the appropriations ten millions five hundred thousand dollars further, had the Democratic House of Representatives not been thwarted by the action of the Republican Senate.

Judge Fowle's Appointments.

Judge Fowle, Democratic Elector at Large, and other democratic speakers, will address the people at the following places:

Concord,	Thursday,	August	31
Charlotte,	Friday,	September	1
Shelby,	Saturday,	"	2
Rutherfordton,	Monday,	"	4
Asheville,	Wednesday,	"	6
Marion,	Thursday,	"	7
Newton,	Friday,	"	8
Taylorsville,	Saturday,	"	9
Wilkesboro,	Monday,	"	11
Trap Hill,	Tuesday,	"	12
Dobson,	Wednesday,	"	13
Yadkinville,	Thursday,	"	14
Mocksville,	Friday,	"	15
Winston,	Saturday,	"	16

Vance and Settle's Appointments.

Jonesboro, Moore county, Friday, August 25th.

Hayesville, Clay county, Monday, September 4th.

Murphy, Cherokee county, Tuesday, September 5th.

Webster, Jackson county, Friday, September 8th.

Waynesville, Haywood county, Saturday, September 9th.

Brevard, Transylvania county, Tuesday, September 12th.

Hon. T. J. Jarvis and Gen. J. M. Leach have appointments in the west, commencing at Waynesville, Haywood county, on the 16th.

The Campaign.

Since the candidates for the office of Governor left this place, we have the most cheering accounts of their progress in Stokes, where, it is estimated, some 3,000 persons were present. Vance leads everywhere, and his popularity is daily on the increase. His election, from present indications, is beyond a doubt.

The following despatch, we clip from the Raleigh *Sentinel:*

[Special Dispatch to Sentinel.]
GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 19.

The Greensboro Tilden and Vance Club, 250 strong, with torchlights, cheered Governor Vance to-night at the residence of C. G. Yates. The house was brilliantly illuminated. The Governor appeared on the portico and excused himself from speaking in order to rest his throat. The crowd insisted on having a few words, and Vance said that in the west he would gain 3,000 on the Merrimon vote, and he only required a gain of twenty in each county to give him a majority which an old-field schoolmaster couldn't count.

General Scales was next called out and responded in glorious style. He begins the campaign at Graham next Monday.

Boyd is speaking to-night at the house of Judge Settle.

Governor Vance takes the train Sunday evening for Ashboro. Dr. Gregory is treating his throat.

At Danbury Judge Settle rather departed from his usual evenness of temper by interrupting Vance with ejaculations of "that's not so."

In a reply speech Vance sprang upon the Judge the charge of drumming two men from his company as cowards because they refused to enlist.

Settle—"That's not so. No men were ever drummed from my company."

A man named Apple arose in the crowd:—"It is so Captain Settle; I was there and know the fact."

Settle considering—"Yes, but not for cowardice; I had them drummed out for larceny."

Here was an issue, when a man named Peed was put on the stand, and bore Settle out that the drumming was for larceny and not for cowardice. This crossed heads with Apple and Peed, who talked the matter over, and just as the crowd was leaving, Judge Settle cried out that Apple had agreed that he was correct, the men were drummed out for larceny.

Vance—"Would to God, fellow-citizens, all the others, for larceny, could be drummed out of Capt. Settle's company."

There was a yell at this that waked the woods.

In the last issue of the Winston Radical paper, the editor, or some one else, endeavors to make a little political capital at the expense of the PRESS, based upon an article which appeared in this paper in 1868. It amounts to but little, as our motives for acting with the Conservative Democratic party have been freely expressed heretofore in these columns, and it comes with a very bad grace from the editor of the *Republican*, as he is the same person who acted with the Democratic party during the whole war, and since, up to his connection with the Radical sheet at Winston.

Does the present editor of the Radical Winston paper remember the time when his Secession proclivities were so strong, that he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States?

Our opinions are perhaps worth as much as those of the newly fledged Radical editor.

We became disgusted with the corruption of the leaders in the Republican Legislature in 1868, and we were confirmed in our opinions against their acts, in 1869 and 1870, when Holden inaugurated the Kirk war.

Turned Up Again.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Our old friend Settle turns up once more as candidate for Governor in North Carolina, having been nominated by the Republican Convention at Raleigh. Settle has a way of turning up. He turned up first as an original secessionist, and did as much as anybody else to take North Carolina out of the Union. During the war he turned up at various points under circumstances not always cretitable, and when the war ended he turned up a devoted Union man. He presided over the Convention in this city that nominated Grant for a second term, and of course he got a good appointment as his reward. But somehow he didn't seem to be as much appreciated at home as he had been, and for some time past we have not heard much of Settle. He now comes up smiling as ever, and hopes to be made Governor of the old North State. It is possible that he will be, if Mr. Grant gets a new Attorney General meanwhile, who will start up the outrage mill that Williams and Settle ran so successfully and so regardless of expense.—They carry elections in North Carolina by means of deputy marshals, and as Settle has had experience in that way he is the man to manage the campaign. But it will be necessary for Taft to stand aside.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

Hear what the old Richmond WHIG, now in its 53rd year, so well and truly says. Let the old parties merged into one Conservative party, take courage, stand together at the battle box and make one more pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether to rescue our whole country from the hands of the despoiler:

"The battle before us is not for pelf, for party ascendancy on the one hand, or party destruction on the other—not to raise up one man on the ruin of another, not for a victory of sections nor of classes, but for the higher, nobler end, the salvation of the whole country from ruin, the rescue of the Government from corrupt hands, its restoration to honesty and its establishment on the rock of integrity. If grim-visaged war once did lower o'er our house, and intestine difficulties disturb the harmony of our family circle, the halcyon days of peace have dispelled the clouds, and, under one flag, in a common cause, we battle for our whole country, and for the rights of all her people, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Our banner floats aloft, and, under its folds, we invite all of every age, of every clime, of every hue, to come and join with us in this grand battle for liberty and equal rights. Our shibboleth is REFORM, not in the lower strata, nor in the middle, nor in the upper, but in all the departments of society and the Government.

The field is open, the lines are drawn, the crown of reward is before you, and the word is: "Once more to the breach, dear friends."

SINGULAR.—It is passing strange that many ultra *Secessionists* are now the most blatant *Radicals*. Some of them raised companies and went into war, others voted men and means to carry on the war; some pledged the last man and the last dollar for the lost cause; others signed the ordinance of Secession and gloried in it; some hunted deserters and others prosecuted those who harbored deserters.

We say, it is very strange that many of these ultra Secessionists are now Republican office-holders or office-seekers.

Holden, one of the shining lights of Radicalism, and now Postmaster in Raleigh, editor of a Radical paper in that city, and a member of the Radical State Executive Committee, in his old Secession *Standard*, asked, "Who will plot for the head of Abe Lincoln?"

The Colored Men for Tilden.

The New Haven Conn., *Register* says: The Rev. Dr. Dungee of Richmond, Va., has united with the Rev. Garland H. White, of South Carolina for the purpose of stumping the South in behalf of Tilden and Reform. Both of these colored clergymen are able debators. Mr. White publishes a card in the Baltimore *Gazette* in which he says:

"If the colored people want to reform, they must unite with white men in electing such men as will reform, and not vote for Republican men who have by their plunder, thievery, bribery and fraud made reform in the administration of the government, necessary. A corrupt party cannot reform itself any more than a sinner can convert himself. If done at all it must take place from the effect produced by a better and purer agency. Politically speaking, we are free to say that Samuel J. Tilden is the man whose election will politically regenerate the country, restore the moral status of the people, give employment to the laboring men of every section, and forever settle the differences of every section of the country on a lasting basis of peace and fraternal feeling between the races."

Troops for Political Purposes.

Basing his action on the preamble and resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Lord, of New York, and quoting certain passages from it in justification of his course, President Grant, through the Secretary of War, has issued order to Gen. Sherman "to hold all the available troops under his command (not now engaged in subduing the savages of the western frontier) in readiness to be used upon the call and requisition of the proper legal authorities for the protection of all citizens, without distinction of race, color, or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote as guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment." He is further directed to give those authorities all the support they may ask by having "such force so distributed and stationed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of the law." Instead therefore, of responding to the call made upon him to withdraw the troops from the Southern States for service on the frontier, President Grant has decided to distribute through those States every available federal soldier, and Gen. Sherman, who has more than once declared himself averse to using the military for political purposes, but who told the committee on the judiciary that as a soldier it was incumbent on him to obey the orders of his superiors, has been charged with the duty of carrying out the President's orders.

The above article is taken from the Baltimore *Sun*, and contains the substance of lengthy articles upon this subject going the rounds of the papers. It shows the *animus* of the *leader* of the Radical party, and we know that a large majority of the people of the whole country denounce the measure as uncalled for, having the tendency to irritate and create ill-feeling between the races.

The Republican papers have very little to say about this matter, but the Democratic and Indepent press are outspoken in condemnation of the order.

The New York *Herald* says: "We wish to see all citizens protected in their rights, but this turning of the army of the United States into bands of drummers for the negro vote is pushing partisanship so far that it would be grotesque if it were not infamous.

The New York *Sun* says: It is a feeling not of alarm but of indignation that will be raised throughout the land by the military order that was on Wednesday issued from the War Department to Gen. Sherman. The order means that ten or twelve thousand troops of the regular army are to be concentrated in the Southern States—in those of them which have been, or without this order would surely be, wrested from Grantism in November next. There is but one thing now to be desired, and that is, that this military interference of Grant may recoil upon the party for whose advantage it is intended.

Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* Republican: "The order of the Secretary of War to General Sherman is such a transparent campaign trick as to be utterly unworthy of the slightest respect."

The Southern people should not be alarmed at these demonstrations, but remain quiet and orderly. Every Conservative should turn out and vote, thus regulating matters peaceably at the ballot box. Let all go to the polls who are tired of Radical rule, and all will be well.

Dr. Howerton, Republican Secretary of State says it would not surprise him to see Z. B. Vance the next Governor of North Carolina.

VANCE AND SETTLE.

4,000 PEOPLE IN TOWN.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

VANCE ALL RIGHT.

SETTLE HOARSE, WORSTED AND EXCITED.

Thursday last was a bright, warm Summer day, and our streets were crowded with people, the vehicles in many places almost blocking up the street.

Over Four Thousand enthusiastic people thronged the sidewalks all along the streets of both towns.

Capt. Settle arrived on Wednesday evening, and was the guest of Dr. Wheeler, while Gov. Vance was detained at Virgil Boyle's store some twenty miles from here, by about 500 of his fellow-citizens, who insisted on a short speech. This roadside demonstration was entirely unexpected by the Governor, and was certainly most flattering to our gubernatorial standard bearer. The enthusiasm was most hearty, and when the Governor found he could not reach Winston that evening, he drove on to Mr. Sam. Stauber's, where he remained all night, arriving at the Merchant's Hotel about 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, escorted by a party of his friends who rode out to meet him. The old 26th Regimental Band, gave the Governor a complimentary serenade, amid the prolonged shouts of "Hurrah for Vance," who acknowledged the compliment and retired to prepare for the afternoon's discussion. A large National flag bearing the names of "Tilden and Vance," was displayed in front of the Merchant's Hotel. At 9½ o'clock an excursion train arrived from Greensboro, filled with ladies and gentlemen, from Graham, Haw River, and other way stations, among whom were the "Greensboro Vance and Tilden Club," about 500 strong.—The Salem and Winston Vance and Tilden Club accompanied by a large concourse of people met the Greensboro Club at the Depot, who were welcomed by Mr. C. B. Watson, and Mr. Eldridge, a mechanic of Greensboro, responded in a most graceful address.

A procession was then formed, numbering nearly 1,000, and under the direction of Col. John Sloan, of Greensboro, marched to the Merchant's Hotel. The Greensboro Club displayed a magnificent National flag, inscribed with the names of "Tilden and Hendricks, Vance, Jarvis, and Scales," followed by motto banners, "Give the Laboring Men Work," another with "Reform and Honesty," and yet another with the legend "1776—1876. The man and the hour have met." Arriving at the Hotel, Vance was called out, and as he glanced over the crowd for a moment, remarked in his inimitable way: "Who did you leave at home to take care of the crops," and returned amid rounds of stunning applause from over a thousand patriotic throats.

About 12 o'clock the speakers arrived at the Public Square, in Salem, where a covered stand had been erected, and here again the large crowd of people cheered Vance, amid deafening applause.

Capt. Settle opened the discussion, and, after a few complimentary remarks, pitched into his opponent's war recor, and stuck to his text all the way through, quoting from the garbled extracts of Vance's letter book, to which Vance was refused access, but Settle had all the points and garbled statements, as would suit his purposes best, with the seal of the U. S. Government attached thereto.

The Captain, or as the Governor dubbed him "*Didapper*," endeavored to forestall all the points which the Governor would make against him, but failed to raise much enthusiasm. In fact they mostly fell stillborn on the ears of the majority of the audience.

During the speech, among many other points, which have been previously noticed in the published reports of discussions at other points, he accused the Governor of supporting all of President Johnson's acts, and when called to order by his competitor's denial, he only persisted the stronger in his unwarranted assertions. The speech was in the main defensive and consequently not very palatable to his friends, who, according to the reports circulated here by the radicals, certainly expected a more aggressive demonstration on the part of his honor.

Gov. Vance arose amid the enthusiastic plandits of the people, which lasted full five minutes, during which large U. S. Flags were thrown to the breeze and the Motto Banners brought to the front, causing renewed cheering and the wildest enthusiasm we have seen since the noted campaign of 1840. Imagine over three thousand throats shouting themselves hoarse, and you have an idea of the scene in front of the stand. The effect was magical and cannot be described.

The Governor here, as elsewhere, worsted his adversary badly, clearing up the false statements in Captain Settle's figures so plainly that all understood the true state of affairs, and the enormous frauds and chicanery of the Radical officials. We have never heard a more thorough expose of the wild extravagance of the Government officials, reaching from the least office-holder to the fountain head at Washington. These figures have appeared in the reports of previous discussions, but as they fell from the lips of our standard-bearer, with his withering emphasis, the scales fell from the eyes of many, who had previously looked at the matter in a rather careless manner. The School Fund entered into the discussion and Settle's attack on S. D. Pool, the Democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction, was answered by Vance with the statement that Pool had used about $1,400 of the Peabody Fund, for which he was forced to resign by the Democrats. In 1868 the State had *two hundred thousand dollars in bonds* of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. These bonds belonged to the school fund. The Legislature of 1868 authorized Gov. Holden to sell these bonds, and he sold them and got *one hundred and sixty thousand dollars*, and where did this school fund go? Into the special tax bonds; worth to-day just about as much as the ink would be worth at wholesale, that dotted the i's on the bonds. There is where your school money is. *Stolen* by the Radical Legislature of 1868.

Of course Captain Settle did not say anything about this.

The Governor remarked that the well known nine questions, which stun Judge Settle were still unanswered, and are as follows:

Was Holden's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus legal?

Which of the Constitutional Amendments are good?

How did the South get out of the Union?

Were the reconstruction acts constitutional?

Can Congress confer the right of suffrage?

Was the Louisiana outrage constitutional?

Was Judge Settle not elected to the Supreme Court bench by fraud?

Does Judge Settle approve Grant's administration?

Does he approve the Civil Rights Bill?

Was desertion from the army right?

He will not answer. He sits under the Governor's questions, dumb as an oyster. What are the people of North Carolina to think of a candidate who has not the manliness to put himself on record upon questions such as those chronicled above?

The most amusing affair of the whole discussion was perhaps the reading of the Resolutions of the well known Peace Demonstration of August 20th, 1863. The Governor was glorious then and as he styled it, was "even more gloriouser now." Here is the resolution in regard to Governor Vance:

Resolved, That the firm and patriotic course of Gov. VANCE (whom we warmly supported for that office) in upholding and sustaining the judicial authorities and the civil power against the assumption of the military, meets with our hearty approval, and command the universal support of all good citizens; and that we have a firm faith in his conservatism, and that neither the *fulsome* flattery, nor deceitful praise, nor dextrous appliances of unprincipled partisans, who before his election traduced his principles and slandered his name, can swerve him from his duty, nor even tempt him to the abandonment of his conservative principles or his friends.

This meeting was addressed by Mr. Starbuck, Dr. Wheeler, Hon. J. M. Leach and others.

Mr. Starbuck and Dr. Wheeler are now in the Radical ranks and are opposing the Governor.

As Vance read this the effect was electrical. Prolonged applause and cheers followed the reading, which completely destroyed any effect which Settle's speech may have made.

Gov. Vance denounced those Radical leaders who by their dishonesty and crimes had humiliated the American Government, its people at home and abroad, and trailed the National emblem into the dust, and then in order to cover up their infamous frauds and shortcomings, they shook the "bloody shirt" in the faces of the people in order to blind them to the truth. During the address the Governor became eloquent and his denunciations were withering in the extreme.

Capt. Settle's rejoinder, exhibited considerable feeling, bordering on ill humor. During one of these petulent outbursts, he exhibited a N. C. Treasury Note, with Vance's portrait on it, and endeavored to make capital and raise a laugh at his competitor's expense by saying that an old farmer had given it to him for collection, and as the Governor's face was on it, he poked it at him for redemption.

The Governor's reply was a swinger and took the Captain off his legs.

The Governor said that everybody knew he had nothing to do with the issue of money during the war. The Legislature, authorized that issue. But the worst of it was that the Radical party, headed by Gov. Holden, had repudiated all the bonds and notes, and he (Vance) was not responsible for their tricks.—The Constitution framed by the Radicals, now in force, also says they shall not be paid, and yet the Captain is overiding its provisions by trying to collect it of him.

The Governor wound up in fine style, amid tremendnous cheering.

The scene at the stand, after the speaking was over, was animated in the extreme. The people insisted on shaking hands with the Governor, until he was forced to leave on his way to Danbury.

At the Merchant's Hotel, the hand shaking was renewed, and it was with difficulty that all could get near enough to the future Governor of North Carolina.

So ended the most glorious political gala-day, we have ever witnessed in this vicinity since the war.

DEATH OF SPEAKER KERR.—Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at the Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., on the evening of the 21st inst., after a lingering illness.

The Indians.

The rumors of the terrible battles with the Indians, noticed last week, are unfounded.

The latest rumor is that Sitting Bull desires to make peace. Sitting Bull says, he did not commence the war; that the whites rushed on him, and he was compelled to defend himself. He and other Chiefs want the Black Hills abandoned.

New Rule of the Supreme Court.

The Raleigh *News* calls attention to a new rule adopted by the Supreme Court, which is of interest to the legal profession. It is as follows:

"In all civil actions in which an appeal to this court shall be taken from a judgment of the Superior Court, if the appellant shall fail to bring up a transcript of the record, and to cause the case to be docketed according to the rule of this court of June Term, 1869, before the end of the week assigned to the district, the appellee may file a transcript of the record and cause to be docketed, and may therefore move to dismiss the appeal at the cost of the appellant, which will be allowed unless cause be shown to the contrary.

"In such case no order will be made setting aside the dismissal, or allowing the appeal to stand, even though the appellant may be otherwise entitled to such order, until the appellant shall have paid the costs of the appellee in procuring the transcript of the record and in causing the same to be docketed."

CAPT. SETTLE.—Is Capt. Settle, the Radical candidate for Governor of this State in favor of paying the fraudulent special tax bonds issued by the Republican Legislature of 1868'–69. As a Supreme Court Judge he decided they were legal and must be paid.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

There are thirteen North Carolinians in the House of Representatives.

A watermelon weighing 147 pounds passed through the express office at Rocky Mount, directed to "our next President, Samuel J. Tilden." It was the present of an enthusiastic Alabamian.

Gen. Colston whose health was so bad while in the Egyptian service, is now in Paris, so he writes to Maj. Byrne his son-in-law at Wilmington.

Mr. Briston Fish of Catawba Station, who has leased a spot of ground from Dr. A. M. Powell, has discovered a rich vein of gold running through the same and is preparing to follow up his startling discovery.

Prof. Kerr of Raleigh, has shipped a large box of grapes from the Thomasburg vineyard to Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the Centennial, in order to show what North Carolina can do in the way of grape raising.

On the 19th inst., Rev. William Hooper, D. D., L. L. D., died at the residence of his son-in-law, Prof. J. D. B. Hooper, at Chapel Hill. It was an event not altogether unexpected, as he had been seriously ill for several weeks, indeed ever since his return from the Centennial.

Capt. Thomas Grier has for some time been engaged in gold mining operations in Gaston county, and has bright prospects of success.—He is now employing about twenty-five hands, and runs a ten stamp mill. The supply of ore seems to be inexaustible, and while not yielding the richest returns, still pays very well.—Capt. Grier deserves success, as he labored a good while to bring about that result.—Charlotte *Observer*.

Raleigh *Sentinel*: Prof. Kerr, the state geologist, arrived Friday evening from the Centennial where he has been sojourning for some time past. He leaves to-day for Asheville, where he will join Professors Julien and Bolton, of Columbia College, New York, and enter upon a general geological survey of most of our transmontane counties. In about three weeks the party will be joined by Dr. P. S. Hunt, of the Pennsylvania geological survey, one of the most distinguished geologists in the world.—The counties proposed to be surveyed are said by scientists to be one of the most interesting geological fields in the world, and is at present exciting great interest.

The Raleigh *News* says it is rumored on the streets that the Justices of the Supreme Court are divided in their opinions as to the Raleigh and Newbern city cases, and it is further rumored that, in consequence of this dead-lock, the Court has taken, or will take, an *advisari* as to both of the cases. The principles involved in the cases are in the main the same.

A man by the name of Howell, living in Yancey county, was shot by the officers of the law, last week, and killed instantly. He had a difficulty with one of his neighbors and a warrant had been issued and placed in the hands of an officer, and in trying to arrest him Howell showed fight and was shot.

Reidsville *News*: P. D. Spencer was shot and painfully wounded in the left leg, on Thursday, in a personal rencontre with a man by the name of Felker, who is a travelling patent pump agent. We learn that the difficulty grew out of a persistent effort on the part of the man to sell Col. S. a pump.

J. J. Mott is retained as Internal Revenue Collector for the consolidated Sixth and Seventh Districts of North Carolina.

Mrs Agnes Messick, who lived in Pender county, died last Friday, aged 102 years.

Judge Watts was stricken with paralysis last week while upon the bench at Nash Court, and had to be removed to his home.

The Raleigh Sentinel says that little Maria Nail, a dwarf, daughter of Mr. Nail of Mocksville, is on exhibition with Forepaugh's circus. Her brother John is ticket agent, and together they have made since the war, some sixty thousand dollars.

GENERAL NEWS.

There are 3,625 producing oil wells in Pennsylvania.

Cucumbers are raised in Florida four and a half feet long.

Over thirty thousand persons are engaged in the cultivation of rice in Louisiana, and the annual business amounts to $10,000,000.

Over a thousand men, disappointed in obtaining gold in the Black Hills, are about to leave for Eastern Montana on an inspecting tour.

The "woman's friend" is what Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills may be termed, for every woman that has once used them will not be without them.

The *N. Y. Herald* has letters from its African correspondent and explorer, Henry M. Stanley, down to April 24th. They continue the narrative of adventures in the neighborhood of Lake Victoria Nyanza. At a town called Makongo the party were surrounded by five hundred armed negroes, who, however, only forced the visitors to depart and did them no harm. At another place where the explorers landed, the natives stole oars and a drum and made hostile demonstrations, which finally resulted in a conflict, in which Stanley's party killed fourteen and wounded eight of the natives while they were endeavoring to capture the boat of the explorers. He confirms the report made to Dr. Livingston, of a race of white men in Central Africa.

A dispatch to the Associated Press, from Fort Scott, Kansas, of the 11th, says: "Advices from the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, are to the effect that the government is in a very unsettled condition. Chief Thompson's administration is unsatisfactory to the more intelligent class of Cherokees. He is full-blooded, of only moderate ability, and in the hands of dangerous counsellors. A vigorous effort is making to revolutionize the government, and it is not improbable that it will be successful."

The *Cherokee Advocate*, the Indian newspaper published at Talequah, Indian Territory, complains that the finances of the Cherokee Nation are in a very bad way. The annual income of the Nation is $80,500, and the annual expenditures about $160,000.

A Florida man made $4,500 this year by getting three hundred bushels of cucumbers into the New York market before the season at which they are generally offered.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Express* says: One of the largest droves of cattle ever brought from Texas was, a few weeks since, driven from Capt. King's rancho, in Nueces county, to Kansas. The herd numbered 30,000 horned cattle, and needed 700 drivers. The outfit alone cost $50,000, and the cattle were disposed of for $350,000.

The list of mills stopped in New England is reported in the Boston *Advertiser* at over one million spindles, and the additions in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with more to be heard from in Rhode Island and Connecticut, at two hundred thousand, or 12½ per cent. of the usual production. The spindles stopped are one-half on print cloths, and represent a production of 55,000 pieces a week. Compared with the returns for previous years, the present production is less than would have been sufficient for any season since 1872.

The well known New York publishers, E. J. Hale & Son, have failed. They removed from Fayetteville after the war and settled in New York where they were building up a large trade. The financial pressure came on before they had firmly established themselves and they have been compelled to compromise with their creditors.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

LOCAL NOTICES.—Notices will be published in our local columns at 20 cents per line, every insertion, for regular customers who have standing advertisements in the PRESS. Otherwise, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

JOB PRINTING

Persons wishing printing neatly, expeditiously and cheaply executed, can be accommodated at the PRESS OFFICE, SALEM, N. C.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—All obituary notices and tributes of respect, over ten lines, will be charged a advertising rates. Terms cash.

BLANKS, Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Chattle Mortgages, Magistrates Summons Judgments and Executions, for sale at the PRES Office.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. V. O. THOMPSON, N. G,
J. H. MASTEN, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
J. G. SIDES, C. P.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. R. A. HAMILTON, C. C.
JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

All persons who have signed their names to the petition for the relief of Reuben Longworth and have not paid, will please call at the Bookstore on Saturday and pay over the amount contributed.

THERE are few towns in the State where ornamental shrubberies and plants are getting to be more extensively cultivated than here in our midst.

LAST Thursday and Friday nights were insufferably hot and close,—the hottest of the season. Friday and Saturday very hot, but since Saturday night the weather has been cool, with delightful breezes.

THE locusts are singing their songs, with that sustained shrill *trillando*.

THE gardens begin to *look* a farewell to summer.

THE upper air choir, on Sunday mornings, tells of the festival days of our Church being at hand.

THE season for camp meetings has commenced.

THE case of Wm. Bitting, (col.) (for some time incarcerated in jail, on a charge of rape) came up before Judge Cloud, last week, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out by his attorneys, Messrs. Glenn & Watson. For lack of sufficient evidence to bind over, he was released.

A CONSERVATIVE CLUB—A Tilden and Vance Club has been formed at Kernersville. Keep the ball in motion, for we have a wary untiring enemy to deal with.

THE church bell will, hereafter, be rung one hour in advance of time for all funeral services, according to a late order of the Church Board.

JUDGE CLOUD was in town last week, and called at the Bookstore.

ALMOST every street in town has had some work done upon it, by order of the Street Commissioners' during the last month.

THERE seems to be a good deal of life and stir about the piazzas of the old Salem Hotel; and an occasional dance, under the leadership of Prof. Slater, adds such enjoyment to a village summering, as guests usually delight in.

PIGEON breeding has almost entirely gone out amongst us. Time was when we could see flocks of the pretty feathers on the streets, at all hours. Pea-planters in the spring, grape-growers, and folks that have jelly to set out and cool, don't object to the pigeon business going out.

ON Saturday evening there came near being a sad accident up at the boys' old swimming hole, known as the "head of the race." One boy, Reed, was pushed in by another boy, getting into deep water, when another boy, Bacon, went in to his rescue, and both would have drowned had it not been for the timely assistance of a colored man who jumped in and brought the two out. Too many small boys, who cannot swim, are allowed by their parents to go alone to the bathing places.

The vineyards are all loaded with grapes this year, which are already selling at 5 cents per pound. We are surrounded by so many vineyards now, it seems as though in a few years we would be like some champagne province, in *la belle France*.

A Picture Worth Looking At.

BOB MOSELY, the well known and popular tobacco salesman, of Brown's Warehouse, is certainly a genius in his way. He has frequently shown us some of his *cartoons* or sketches, which have become familiar to all in the way of signboards, &c. On Monday we had the pleasure of examining his latest effort in the political line, which attracts general attention. It is probably the best thing Bob has ever painted. In the background is Bill Smith with a long horn under his arm, followed by his dogs, Jackson, Bragg, Lee, Davis and Reb. In front is Judge Settle on a large negro's back and his head sticks out of a Peruvian guano sack. A streamer flows from the negro's mouth with these words upon it: "Boss, dat cap'tul is a long ways off yit; ef yer hugs me too tight I can't 'Vance much fudder. Jes look at dem hills in de paf." (In front tower the hills Secession, Dayton, Kirk and Peru.) The scene shifts, and Settle is seen flat on the ground and the negro says, "'Taint no use to tote you furder; de white folks dun closed de cap'tul 'gin you to keep out de smell of 'ruvian gwano—dey ain't gwine to let yer in, and dat settles it." Bill Smith is represented blowing for dear life behind, trying his best to rally the demoralized dogs.

THE country folks say they find no sort of trouble in stumbling, almost anywhere, over lightning-rod men, stove men, and celtic tramps. The roads are lively.

CONSIDERING the price that good singers—mocking-birds—fetch in the Northern cities, it is a wonder we do not have some bird-fanciers look to the raising of this bird, here in this part of the South.

BEFORE Justice Johnson, on Tuesday evening, Johnson, a stone-cutter, was up for forcible trespass upon the person of Hamp Bynum. Bill first drawn for larceny. Bound over on his own recognizance.

At the same time, a Mr. Goodman, for shooting at Budd Riggs, at the Ten Pin Alley, in Liberty. A $200 bond given for appearance at next term of the court.

SOME rowdies in Liberty, shot at Mr. Louis Carmichael, on last Friday night, the ball just grazing his neck.

Mr. Steadman, formerly with Capt. Grogan, has gone into the Winston Bank, taking the place of Mr. J. A. Lineback.

Mr. Kerner, of Kernersville, has accepted the position of assistant teacher, in the Salem Boys School.

Those bells going about with the grapes, are *sweet* bells, "jangled and out of tune."

A horse was stolen the other night, from Mr. Lee's stable, at the old Shepperd place. Several parties have been out in search of the thief, but with no success, up to this writing. A small party of gypsies had been in camp, beyond the bridge, about that time, and it is thought they might possibly know a little something about this matter.

For the Press.

The Fracas Between James Turner (white) and Caleb Brooks (colored) at Joel People's Grocery, on Wednesday Night, August 9th, 1876.

KERNERSVILLE, Aug. 22, 1876.

Caleb Brooks, (colored,) stated that Turner and himself were playing cards in the grocery and got into a quarrel, each claiming to have won some money, when Turner snatched the money away from the negro, and went out of doors. The negro followed, when Turner turned upon him and fired four times, two balls grazing him slightly; the negro threw a stone and then a brick-bat at Turner, but does not know if he hit him, as Turner broke and run towards Mrs. Walker's, a West course from the grocery. He then in company with Elias Hill, another negro, started home, but when they were near Mrs. Fuller's about a quarter of a quarter of a mile from the grocery, and just as they had got over the fence, Turner again came up and fired at him; this time, he says, he ran up to him, jerked him down and tore a good part of his clothing off of him and ran and left him. He says the reason he ran off was, that Elias Hill called to him and said, George Good a white man, was coming to help Turner. He says he went home and never saw Turner any more.

Next we have Jacob Foyer and Aleck Nelson, both respectable colored men, who live quite near the grocery, and can hear from their houses what takes place there. Foyer says, he came home from work, and Aleck told him he had heard quarrelling at the grocery, and just then they heard the firing, four times; they ran to the grocery and saw Joel Peoples standing there and George Good stting on a gray mule in front of the house, and some thirty yards farther on they saw two men walking away very fast.

Nelson said to Foyer, there goes Caleb Brooks, call to him and ask him what is the matter; but instead of answering, Brooks and Hill jumped a fence and began to run after Turner, and immediately the pistol fired again, followed by three heavy blows and some one cried out, "O Lord, you have killed me," and all was still, the negroes having ran off. Foyer says he went within about 8 feet of him and said, "here he lies; he is a white man." Nelson went close to him, when some one called to them from the road, and said, "What are you doing; get out from there or I'll put a ball through you," and cursed them. Foyer answered, "I'll go;" and left and went home. In passing the grocery all was dark and still.

Aleck Nelson testifies: I went up to where the man lay; his head was hid in the grass, but his clothes were nearly torn off the upper part of his body, especially about the waist, where all was naked. He says when he came up, he said, "Good God, what is our country coming to, if men are killed in this way?" Just then some one called from the road, "What are you doing there? Get away, or I'll put a ball through you; I'll have you taken up for murder, &c." He said, he saw the two men that were at the grocery and the white mule.

Mr. James Fuller, a respectable white man, lives with his father, about a quarter of a mile on the other side of the grocery. He says, he was sitting in the house at home, reading, when he heard the shooting the first time, 4 shots; perhaps 10 or 15 minutes afterwards he heard swearing near by, and he went into the yard, near the gate, when he saw the flash and heard the report of the pistol in the field, quite near, and some one said, "O Lord, I am killed." Besides the shot, there were four distinct, hard blows; during the three first the man groaned but at the last, he was still. Then he heard Foyer and Nelson, he knew their voices, and likewise heard the man ordering them away, threatening to shoot them and have them arrested, &c. After Foyer and Nelson left, he heard some persons talking low, and they went down towards the branch about 50 yards from the place where the man lay, and all became still, and he went into the house.

Next day, Thursday, J. E Kerner, A. H. Beard and others, visited the place, saw where the grass had been trodden down, and it had the appearance as if some one had been dragged along; in crossing the fence, a rail was turned over, and they saw where they stepped in the branch, and about a hundred yards further on they found part of the man's clothing that had been torn off; there was also a mule's track, and a large man's track bare-footed on one side and a boot-track with narrow heels on the other; they finally came to a wagon track and all went on together.

Joel Peeples says that Turner shot four times at the negro, and then left and was gone some time. And just as he was about to shut up the grocery to go home, he came back and said that four negroes had got hold of him, and had torn his clothes nearly off of him, and that he wanted to put on others. He says, he gave him a light and he went into the grocery and put on other clothes, and he, Peeples, went home and he saw Turner no more.

After he had been at home some time, George Good, Turner's companion, came to the house and asked him to go to the store with him and get some corn to feed. He went, and they brrrowed a gallon pot from the store-keeper to put the corn in. He said, he asked Good where Turner was, and Good said: "I took him home. No; he is not far off; I won't tell where he is, the officer might get after him."

Peeples says he did not hear the shooting in the field.

George Good, the companion of Turner, says: Turner and the negro Caleb Brooks were playing cards in the grocery, got into a quarrel, and went into the back yard, when Turner began to shoot, and Brooks threw a stone at him, and hit him in the breast. Good and Turner started home, and went down the road some distance, when he, Good, went back to the grocery to get Turner's carpet sack. He again went down the road to where he left Turner, but he was not there. He called him, and after a while he answered, and came to him with his clothes nearly all torn off of him. In answer to what was the matter, he said four negroes had attacked him, knocked him down and taken forty dollars, besides some specie, he did not know how much, from him, and that they thought he was dead, and had thrown him into a ditch.—Says he (Good) went back with Turner to the grocery where he put on other clothes, and they staid there together until next morning, when the sun was about an hour high high. Said they did not get all his money; went back next morning and found a half dollar in specie near where the scuffle occurred.

This is the substance of the evidence presented on the trial as heard by Dr. E. Kerner. The report that Turner had been seen on Friday in Guilford, turns out not to be true, and it is now said, he has been heard from in Tennessee.

DIED,

In this place, on the 17th inst., Miss HANNAH C. VOGLER, aged 50 years, 5 months, and 2 days.

In Kernersville, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. MARTHA E. KERNER, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Kerner, aged 37 years and 16 days.

Near Old Town, on the 10th inst, of consumption, Mr. ALEXANDER SHORE, aged 35 years.

MAKING HER HAPPY.

Young Simon Spriggs, who is going to get married shortly, has been fitting up his house himself, and last Sunday afternoon he took his girl and intended mother-in-law around to show them how well he had arranged things. After taking them through all the rooms, and giving them a chance to inspect everything well, he turned to the girl and asked her what she thought.

"Oh," said she, "everything is nice enough, but I know I shall never be happy in this house."

"What!" exclaimed Spriggs, turning pale, "never be happy in this house, when here you will have everything that heart can wish for."

"I know I shall never be happy in this house," answered the girl.

"Never be happy!" exclaimed Spriggs, wondering what on earth the girl meant.

"No! I shall never be happy in this house, unless——"

"Unless what, tell me quick," asked Spriggs.

"Why," answered the girl, "unless you get me a *Wilson Sewing Machine*, for no family can be happy without one."

Monday morning Spriggs went and invested $55 in one of those world-renowned WILSON SEWING MACHINES, sold by A. M. JONES, the General Agent, and as he passed by his girl's house with it, she screamed to him from a window:

"Simon, Simon, I know I shall be happy now, when I get in your house."

All young men intending to get married, and who wish to make their girls happy, like Spriggs did, should at once call on or address

A. M. JONES,
Gen. Agent Wilson Sewing Machine,
† Salem, N. C.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted.—The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the State by Congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The sections to be substituted give all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the State, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3rd Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that "secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the General Assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties, except that of the Supreme Court, which is fixed by the Constitution itself.

6th Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a Convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the Constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will be ratified or rejected together.

8th Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected, and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the Legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th Provides for the assembling of the Legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of members of the General Assembly at $4 per day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for Senators and members of the Legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th, That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the General Assembly to change the times of holding elections for the General Assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old Republican gerrymander of the Senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Court, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and such others inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the Supreme Court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old Republican gerrymander of the House of Representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and Superior Court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people; but allows the General Assembly to change the mode of electing Superior Court Judges from the general ticket to district elections.

23rd Requires 12 months' residence in the State, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-penitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law. There was two days' debate on this ordinance, Messrs. Dockery, Albertson and Buxton, with all the negro delegates speaking against it and declaring it was aimed at the negro.

24th Provides for the removal by the Legislature of any Judge of the Superior Court, for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the Supreme and Superior Courts by the judges of the courts for the same reason. Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

25th Provides that section 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the General Assembly shall have power to modify, change and abrogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substitute others in their places, except sections 7, 9 and 13. This allows the Legislature to appoint Magistrates under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; six men in certain cases.

27th Authorizes the employment of convicts on public works and highways.

28th. Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the General Assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe."

29th. Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th. Adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

31st. Abolishes section 31, of article 4: and provides for filling vacancies in offices and allows the justices to call in a jury provided for by this article by the Governor not otherwise provided for.

32nd. Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

33rd. Gives power to the Supreme Court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

STANDARD KEEPER.

Having received the Measures and Weights from Raleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.
R. A. WOMMACK, Standard Keeper.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO., SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	14 to 15
Country,	12½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 to 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	15 to 18
GRAIN:	
Corn,	85 to 1.00
Wheat,	$1 15 to 1 25
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	3 00 to 3 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	0 50 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 12
Butter,	15to20
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 00
" Irish,	40 to 60
Hay,	40 to 50
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 40
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 25 to 1 25
" fine, dairy " "	2 10 to 2 10
Soda, English,	6½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	7 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	22 to 30
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 65
" " 8d,	3 90
" " 6d,	4 15
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	10 to 11
" green,	6
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	1 05 to 1 10
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs Common,	5 00 to 7 00
" Good	8 00 to 10 00
Leaf	9 00 to 11 00
" Good	12 00 to 15 00
Smokers Fancy	18 00 to 20 00
Wrappers good	25 00 to 35 00
Mahogany wrappers	18 00 to 25 00
Fine "	30 00 to 40 00

Charlotte. Aug. 21. —Flour 3.00 a 3.25 per sack. Wheat $1.25 a $000; Corn 75; Meal 75 a 00; Apple Brandy $2.25 a $2.50; Whisdy $1.30 a $1.50; Bacon 10 a 15.

Fayetteville. Aug. 20.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour 6 a 6½; Oats 50; Corn 90; Lard 15 a 16; Salt 1.25 a 1.35; Brandy $2.00; Corn Whisky 1.50 a 1.70; Rye Whisky $2.00 a $2.25.

BLUM'S ALMANAC
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We again offer to the public **Blum's Farmer's and Planter's Almanac,** as an advertising medium.

This Almanac has been published regularly forty-eight years, and has become, as it were, one of the institutions of the State. Its sales now extend all over the State, and portions of Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee.

EDITION, 31,000 COPIES.

Size of page 5 1-2 by 7 inches.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per page	$50 00
Half page	30 00
Third of page	20 00
Quarter page	15 00

Satisfactory reference can be given.

☞ Advertisers will please apply early, as the Almanac is nearly ready for the press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C. August, 1876.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County. } In the Superior Court, Spring Term, 1876.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That hereafter the State Docket will be taken up on *Monday, Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, of the first week of the Term, and the *Civil Docket* will be called on *Thursday, Friday* and *Saturday*, of the first week of the Term.

And that on *Monday* of the *second week* of the Term, the State Docket will be resumed and continued until all the cases are disposed of, and the residue of that week will be devoted to the Civil Docket.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That general notice throughout the county be given, and that all *Parties* and *Witnesses* in *Criminal* as well as in *Civil* cases attend Court as required by the foregoing order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED BY THE COURT, that the above order, be published in Winston *Sentinel, People's Press* and *Union Republican.* By order of the Court.

This 14th day of August, 1876.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

Great Bargains Offered in
DRESS GOODS!

Best and largest Stock in this section of the country.

COME AND SEE.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem N. C. August 16th, 1876.—no. 33.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor of the estate of Jacob Reich, dec'd, according to law, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

E. A. VOGLER, Executor.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1, 1876. 32.6w.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of
J. L. FULKERSON.
Jan. 6th. 1876.

FRENCH LAWNS & WHITE GOODS.
A fine stock, cheaper than ever.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

SPRING AND UMMER SHAWLS.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

NEW GOODS.—A drive in **Black Alpaca and Mohair.** The best I ever offered for the money.
A fresh supply.—Which come and buy.—Cheap for Cash.
J. L. FULKERSON

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety the Salem Bookstore.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON,
WINSTON, N. C.

June 27, 1876.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!

SUMMER, 1876.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of **LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACL COLLARS,** KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry** & **Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., June 9th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

WINSTON, - N. C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS
THE OLD RELIABLE
BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.

Your Friends, Truly,
T. J. BROWN & CO.

Nov. 18, 1875.

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.
WINSTON, N. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,
Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established sandard fertilzers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all t examine our stock and prices.

Poetry.

FOR THE PRESS.

She Has Left Us.

Drop a silent tear,
For our dear;
Breathe but gentle sighs,
Where she lies;
Stand beside the mound,
As on sacred ground,
By her side.

Sweetly did she sing,
Yet in Spring,
When the gentle showers
Op'ed the flowers.
And the violet blue,
Sparkling with the dew,
Gave her joy.

Summer came and passed,
'Twas her last;
Strength began to fail,
Brow to pale;
Yet she still was here,
Though the flowers were sear,
All around.

Autumn tints did paint
Figures quaint;
While the wind sweeps by,
With a sigh;
Then with holy song,
To the heavenly throng,
Passed our love.

Winter snows are near,
Bleak and drear;
Darkness hangs its gloom
O'er her tomb.
But we know that Spring,
Decked with flowret wing,
Comes anon.

When in waking Spring,
Birds do sing,
And the grasses wave
O'er her grave,
Troubles pass away,
For our spirits say,
She but sleeps!

Don't Purchase

YOUR GOODS

Until You Examine

PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.—Sold by Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, Druggist, March 30, 1876. Winston, N. C.

BABEL.

"Babel may have split the dialect of earth into a thousand tongues, but amidst them all the old vernacular of ANGUISH still survives. And in the music of the spheres its maker may have given to our world its PROPER NOTE, but by the light of Egyptian brick-kilns and Druid bale-fires, and Assyrian conflagrations, we are reminded that the ANGUISH of his FELLOW has ALWAYS been the AMUSEMENT of the WARRIOR and the SOLACE of VICTOR." Not so with the honored INVENTOR of the World-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine; the warrior's proudest achievements on the field of battle dwindles into insignificance, and the victor's wreath of glory is a bubble, whether looked for on the Rubicon or the Rhine, when compared with the achievements that crown the labor and the wreath that endiadems the brow of their humanitarian in his field of usefulness, developing and perfecting the mechanic arts for the amelioration of the suffering of his fellows, the hardy sons and fair daughters of honest toil.—His fame has a more enduring monument than the page of history; it will live in the hearts of grateful millions so long as man exists and labor is a necessity of his existence.

Buy the WILSON the BEST and CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS Machine YET made—estimated sales for 1875, 249,853.

A. M. JONES, Salem, N. C
Gen'l. Agt. Western N. C.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

AUTOGRAPH AND

W[illegible]ITING ALBUMS

AT THE BOOK STORE

WHITE WASH

BRUSHES,

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on Depot Street, adjoining Mr. Tavis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the BOOK STORE.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, SULKY, WAGON, With single and double Harness. One horse.

☞ Apply at the PRESS OFFICE, or ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue.—Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO., 41 Park Row, New York

NEWSPAPERS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. Book of 300 PAGES, just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 35 cts. Apply (inclosing price) to SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PAVILION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co. New York.

EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS IT.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS. SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

IMPRROVE YOUR HOMES.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelvyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varied stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

20 Packets Flower Seeds,	(per mail)	$ 1 00
3 Roses,	"	1 00
10 Bedding Plants,	"	1 00
12 Evergreens,	"	5 00
6 Flowering Shrubs,	"	1 00

Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues, C. B. DENSON, Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.

March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.

Drawn from Life.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

WITH TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS

BY "PHIZ."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers, New York

For sale at the.....BOOKSTORE.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 4th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 12 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 36 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	1 59 p m	9 01 a m
" Burksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 36 p m	3 36 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	00 a m	3 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 39 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 43 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	1 45 p m	10 25 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	10 55 a m	Arr. 4 20 p m
" Co. Shops,	12 14 p m	Lve 2 54 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	3 22 p m	Arr. 11 44 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	5 00 p m	Lve 9 15 a m

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Greensboro,	6 30 a m	Arr. 10 30 a m
" Com. Shops,	10 30 a m	Lve 8 30 a m
Arr. at Raleigh,	6 07 p m	Arr. 8 60 p m
Arr. at Goldsboro,	10 55 p m	Lve 3 00 p m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro,	4 45 p m
Arrive at Salem	6 45 p m
Leave Salem,	8 15 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 33 a m

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 11.43 a m connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all southern cities. Accommodation Trains leaving Raleigh at 8.00 p m connects with Northern bound Train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Accommodation Train leaving Greensboro at 6 30 a m connects at Goldsboro with Northern and Southern bound Trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 10 25 a m., arrive at Burkeville 1 45 p m; leave Burkeville 5 20 a m, arrive at Richmond 8 30 a m.

Express trains will only make the following stops between Richmond and Charlotte, viz: Chula, Burkeville, Clover, Wolf Trap, Ringgold, Dundee, Danville, Greensboro, Thomasville, Salisbury and China Grove. Tickets will, therefore, in no case be sold to passengers by this train to other than the points mentioned above.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.

For further information, address JOHN R. MACMURDO, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper. Great bargain, are offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

Another Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.-14-tf.

ELEGANT DISPLAY!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

—AT—

W. T. VOGLER'S

JEWELRY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Walking Canes, Musical Boxes, SILVER PLATED WARE, Fine Cutlery, Thermometers, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,

OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING

of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

"OUR SCHOOL."

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.

Tuition Within Reach of All.

Mrs. E. B. and Miss F. E. Rights would respectfully announce that the Summer Session of their School commenced on the first day of May to continue five months. Thankful for past patronage, they hope by diligence and faithfulness to merit a continuance of the same.

Taitiion to suit the times.

Kernersville, May 2nd, 1876.-18-3m

NEW NOVELS, PICTURES, BOOKS,

AT THE BOOKSTORE.

UNIVERSITY

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 15th Session will begin on FRIDAY, JULY 14th, and close on THURSDAY, DEC. 7th.

Besides three courses of study arranged by the Faculty, an Optional course admits a larger range of choice.

The necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing and traveling, vary from $100 to $130 for the session.

For Catalogue, &c., apply to

KEMP P. BATTLE, President, or

GEO. T. WINSTON, Secretary.

July 13, 1876.-28-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

L. V. BLUM, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876. 3m.

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,

FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.

Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

☞ **New Styles of Goods received every few days.**

Salem, N. C. June 15, 1875.

J. BLICKENDERFER, SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PLASKI COWPER Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N

GO TO THE

BARGAIN STORE!

PFOHL & STOCKTON

WINSTON, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail

MERCHANTS.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

Merchant's Hotel.

NEW STYLES

Paper and Envelopes,

AT THE BOOK STORE,

CONSISTING OF

REPPS in four tints, in a neat box. LEGAL FOLD. ARLINGTON PAPETERIES. CODLIN & SHORT'S PAPETERIES, two styles envelopes in a box. DOMINOES, CHECKERMEN, CHECKER BOARDS.

Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEACH TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEAR TREES,

APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE

Trees, of the most approved varieties.

GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

☞ Our New Descriptive Catalogue sent free. Address CRAFT & SAILOR,

Cedar Cove Nursery. Yadkin County, N. C

LOOK HERE!

Donaldson's Improved

MEDICAL INHALER

FOR SALE AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

SALEM, N. C.

Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Hoarseness, Coughs, and all kindred diseases.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 421, E. STREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79 Washington City, D. C

NEW BOOKS!

"A QUESTION OF HONOR,"

BY CHRISTIAN REID, (Miss Fisher).

Best novel of the season.

Third supply almost exhausted.

"SIGNA" by Ouida.

HOOSIER MOSAICS.

STRUPE'S LEATHER

JUST RECEIVED a large lot of Strupe & Son's heavy and light Upper Leather and Fine Calf Skins, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices by

R, A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, July 15th 1875.

PAINTING

AND

PAPER HANGING.

I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the people of Salem, Winston and surrounding country, that I am prepared to do all kinds of House Painting in the very best and latest styles. All kinds of Graining, Marbling, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging. Terms either by the day or contract. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH M. GIBBINS.

Slem, N. C., September 18th 1875.

TELTON'S FINE SOAPS.

GLYCERINE BOUQUET SOAP.
NEW GLYCERINE SOAP,
NEW HONEY SOAP,
NEW CASTILE SOAP,
NEW WINDSOR SOAP,
CALIFORNIA BOUQUET SOAP,

For Sale at ZEVELY'S.

THE

MASONIC JOURNAL.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The only Masonic WEEKLY published IN THE UNITED STATES! Eight pages, thirty-two broad columns.

Treats of all topics of interest to the Craft. Literature PURE, and is a Household Companion of which every Mason in the country may justly feel proud.

Terms, One Year, $2; Six months, $1.25. Remit by P. O. Order or Registered Letter.

Send stamp for specimen and get up a club.

Address, E. A. WILSON, Greensboro, N. C.

THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME,

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.

OUR DAILY EXCHANGES.

THE DAILY NEWS.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C.

CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION

One copy one year,	$5.00
" " six months,	$3.00
" " three mohths,	$2.00

THE EVENING REVIEW.

Published every afternoon, Sunday excepted, in Wilmington N. C., by

JAMES & PRICE, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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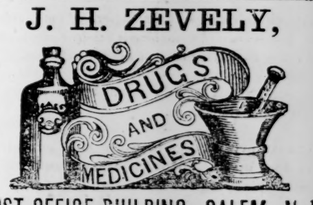

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